

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

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4. Any person who shall have been admitted into the holy orders of priest or deacon by any bishop not being a bishop of a diocese in England or Ireland and who does not hold or who has not held any benefice or Ecclesiastical preferment in England or Ireland who shall knowingly officiate on more than one day within three months in any church or chapel in any diocese of England or Ireland without notifying the same to the bishop of the diocese in which such church or chapel is situated.

Meaning of Bishop.
13. In this Act the word "Bishop" shall be construed to include Archbishop.

The same argument may be advanced in the case of rotary motion. If by internal commotion a rotary motion was communicated to the earth's surface, the first thing to be determined is whether it was in one or in two directions. If it was in one direction, the great circle all houses would have been twisted in the same way, and we should have come across, somewhere on the marks of the revolution; if in a number of small circles the surface of this city should have presented a very remarkable appearance on the afternoon of the 18th of October. *Publica cetera* should show the same

THE AMERICAN WHEAT, FLOUR, AND

What is it, then, that prevents this superabundance from reaching Europe? Nothing but the expense of transit, which, by the time the grain arrives at our ports, raises the price beyond what the market will afford. At this very time wheat in New York is dearer than in Mark-lane, while the expenses upon it

PETROLEUM AN EXPLOSIVE BURNING
FLUID

"Treasury Department, April 7, 1868.

HOW BLANDIERS ARE MADE.—The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin says:—The United States District Court at Albany was engaged last week in trying a smuggling case, in which the article in litigation was a quantity of French brandy which had been seized as contraband. It turned out that the article was not by any means what it purported to be, the defendant having proved in order to save his property, that it was nothing but a vile decoction manufactured in this country, without the aid of a single genuine French ingredient. The defendant, who is a gentleman, it appeared that the article was a concoction of the French brandy of the market, which was capital imitation, the French brandy being made in Brooklyn—where the brandy is usually also made—and that the heavy brandy was not

here in their case for shipment, by parties who make it their sole business, and there is scarcely a cargo of wine or champagne in the country that does not find its way to the distant places in the United States that does not embrace a pretty large per-centage of the stuff. San Francisco does not get her full share, it is because she is the great cargo port of the country, and she is more honest than others. . . . But what's the odds, says Dr. Feuch wanger once said. The flavor is there, and near as it can be imitated, and the alcohol certainly is strong sufficient to intoxicate as effectually as the real thing. The purpose of the law is to prevent the manufacture the purpose for which it is generally drunk, why is not the domestic just as good as the foreign if that respect? True, it might be sold at a round profit for five cents a glass, but then how absurd it would be to sell it at a round profit for fifty cents a glass. The *New York Times* suggests that an article sold as French brandy should be recognised as such by the law, and be sold as such, and the revenue and seizure accordingly. That might help the revenue a little, but would it better the liquor.

EXPLOSIVE GLYCERINE.—A writer in the *Times* writes to that journal in 1864. He says:—“Nitric acid possesses the property of converting many substances containing carbon into highly explosive agents. It is this acid which converts common cotton into gunpowder. The most regular explosive substances lately produced in the laboratory are those which are obtained from fat, which is made by treating glycerine (a liquid obtained from fats) with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. This produce, when heated, explodes with great violence. It has not been applied to any useful purpose (?) because it will always be more dangerous than useful. It is a substance which is broken into the human stomach being sufficient to

AN INCIDENT IN THE PANIC.—*The Builder* records a noteworthy incident of the recent panic: "It is said that when one of those great employers of labour, the suspension of whose large operations is one of the most serious calamities that can befall a community, was first known to be in jeopardy, a brother contractor—whose name may be readily surmised, for he has become through Europe a household word—went straight to the conduct, himself, of his enterprise and energy—called in, well, some twenty, accompanied by three other members of the same calling. The first had in his pocket £200,000, the others £100,000 each. The half million was put at the disposal of the first, and the first, on the condition that its use would be sufficient to ensure its stability, and with a frankness and courage as honourable as was the generosity of the donor, gave him the sum, and then, having done so, and it is stated on no slight authority, it is hard to say to which party it does most credit—to those who on no soble a scale, did, as they would be done by, the same man, what he could decline assistance to such a gigantic sum, or to it, and then, to supply the wants of credit arrangements so suddenly and violently overturned. Honour to the builders of England, who contain in their ranks many such men, and to the spirit of the age, which, amid all the confusion and general selfishness of financial panic, an incident such as this shines like a glint of sunshine through the storm."

SALMON IN LONDON.—Few Londoners are aware that the very fine salmon they see on the marble salver of the fishmonger is taken from the mouth of the Rhine. They are caught at six stations, about about forty miles in length; and it is ascertained that the quantity taken in Holland is about 400,000, annually, their average weight being from 12 lb. to 15 lb. of water from their breeding ground to their feeding ground. Of 400,000 salmon caught in 1863, no less than 90,000 were sent to England. The figures given for this Rhine salmon fishery clearly show the value of salmon as a food. If the average good salmon-river would prove, it is indeed, less than good, that at is. 8d. per pound, these 400,000 Rhinists, that salmon would yield 6533, 33s. 6d., a sum which, at the first sight, appears incredible. Who will say that the salmon is not a valuable food?

WYOMING, July 28.—Business.—The fine weather has caused many dealers, both wholesale and retail, to be tolerably brisk, compared with the season. The sheepskins find considerable difficulty in getting terms for our country. The market is not so good as the exorbitant rates, which they are unwilling to pay. Tens are offered for the skins of the country, but the market is not so good as the exorbitant rates, which they are unwilling to pay. Tens are offered for the skins of the country, but the market is not so good as the exorbitant rates, which they are unwilling to pay. Tens are offered for the skins of the country, but the market is not so good as the exorbitant rates, which they are unwilling to pay.

AMERICAN ingested, 75 to 80 per lb.

Wool—Wool is sold in bales.

Cattle—There are plenty of teams waiting for loading but the price of cattle is considered too high. Storekeepers are unable to sell much of the stock they have on hand unless very anxious to get rid of it.

Flour and Wheat—There is a fair demand for flour, prices are about 10¢ per bushel. Flour is quoted at \$17 per ton; wholemeal, 5¢ per 100 lb. retail; second 2½¢ per 100 lb. retail; good wheat, 10¢ per bushel. The young crops on the high lands are low.

Maize in demand at 4 to 4½ pds per bushel.

Hay, lucerne, \$2 10¢ per ton; oatens, \$2 50 to 60¢; and good common, \$2 00 to 10¢.

Food—Good, 75¢ to 80¢ per 100 lb. retail.

Butter—Good—Lucerne, 5¢ per cart load; barley, 9d per cart load.

Bread—4½ to 5½ lb. loaf wholesale, 4½¢ retail.

Meat—There is a fair demand for meat, prices are 25 to 30¢ retail; ducks to 30¢ per pair wholesale, 35¢ retail; geese 50 to 60¢ per pair wholesale, 75¢ to 80¢ retail; cock turkeys 75 to 80¢ per pair wholesale, 100 to 110¢ retail. Leghorns, 100 to 110¢ per pair.

Tea retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce—Butter, 6d to 10¢ per lb. whole sale, 10 to 12¢ retail; eggs, 2d to 3½ pds per dozen whole sale, 1s 6d retail; colonial cheese 7d to 8d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 10d retail; local cheese 10d to 12d per lb. wholesale, 10d to 12d retail; honey 4d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d retail.

Vegetables—Potatoes 50¢ per ton wholesale, 75¢ per ton retail.

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100

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction on the premises, George-street South, adjoining Christ Church, on **THURSDAY** next, the 2nd of **August**, at 11 o'clock.

The materials of a large cottage in very sound condition for some years closed by a verandah, but recently by Mrs. J. Bayliss, who will allow intending purchasers to inspect it up to the day of sale. The out-buildings also will be sold, and at the same time a valuable lot of out-building material, originally forming the front of an elegant shop and dwelling-house stood between the Commercial and New South Wales Banks, adjoining the latter, and taken down with great care when the present addition was made to that bank on the south side.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.

AT GOMBALLA ESTATE,
Thirty miles from Bombarra, and six from Pea's Bay.

THE BOMBALLA ESTATE,
comprising about 550 Head
WELL-BRED DAIRY CATTLE,
of which the following are the ages as given at the auction
now completed, by a most competent person, viz.—
192 three and four years old Bullocks—nothing
over

75	two year old Steers	
70	one year old	
	Male cattle	.. 336
240	ows and three years old Heifers—about 50 only are aged	
85	two years old Heifers	
67	one year old ditto	
—	Female cattle	.. 398
	Total ..	788

With about 120 Calves under twelve months given in.

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions
from Hubert de Castella, Esq., to sell by
auction, at Bomballa, on FRIDAY, 2d proximo, at 11

The above herd—in one lot, as enumerated.

To shareholders and graziers desirous of securing well-bred cattle for breeding and fattening purposes, the above sale offers many inducements, inasmuch as the Bombella here have had, perhaps, more attention paid to their breeding than most of our stock. It is needless to say, and it may safely be affirmed that no better description of stock could be placed upon a station for fattening purposes, as they are all sound, healthy, young, and no white cattle among them.

Buyers will observe that they have about 119 head—twelve months given in, and an analysis shows about 60 male and female over two years old.

It is true that the above is a small number; but as it is possible from the many requests made to have them submitted to drafts, that the sale will be attended by Wollongong and other purchasers, the auctioneers will be happy to take orders from the purchaser and sell that quantity of stock in the shape of heifers and steers, he may be desirous of parting with.

15 head broken, broken and unbroken.
Ten or three are good harness horses

Terns—Half cock; remainder by approved bill at all months, with bank discount added.
The purchaser will have ample time to remove the gulls and inspect the providers can now inspect the stock.
Lunch provided.
Sale to commence sharp at eleven.
THURSDAY, 24th August, 1866,
Important Sale of Squabing Property in
Riverina.
POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have received instructions from the executor of the late Nicholas Chadwick, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (the property at Norton's Hotel, Bourke street, Melbourne, at 2 o'clock, on **THURSDAY, the 24th August.**
That first class pastoral property, known as **THE BILLIAR STATION,** situated on the Upper Darling, and containing about 720 square miles of sound, healthy country, comprised in nine blocks, and having a frontage of about 10 miles to the billiard river.

Together with 30 828 **SHEEP**,
more or less, viz.,
Breeding Ewes, to lamb in all July, 14,842, of the following age as:-
3,500 8-tooth
4,156 6-tooth
4,155 4-tooth
5,030 2-tooth

14,842, more or less.
6,712 ewe weaners
5,423 weaner ditto
2,575 ewes, dry, 8-tooth
276 rams.

30,828
20 head of horses, broken in to saddle and harness
1 team of working bullocks, dray and spring carriage
plete, also light horse cart and yokes ration
cart.
The improvements, viz.:—head station outposts of three
rooms with store, harness room, collar store, kitchen, an

near a thick, wooded capable of accommodating 10 shaver
working in the yards, and the shavers' huts, are all in good
condition. There are two small pens, each with a few
sheep yards to each, and in most instances a set of double
yards for lambing.

The station well supplied with stores, and the working
plant is equal, if not superior to that on any other station in
the same district.

Everything is in thorough working order, having been
under the supervision of an experienced manager for many
years.

The stock are first-class and in prime condition, and particular
attention is called to the fact that the majority of the
sheep are of the best breeds, none being too old for the
purpose, all having been carefully selected by the manager.
Persons intending to purchase are invited to inspect the
station and stock.

The station has been conveyed from the late Mr. J. H.
Bromsted to Melbourne at the very moderate rate of £1
per ton, and rations taken to the station at the same rate.
Steepers ply regularly past the door, during all seasons,
and the river is navigable.

The above property is offered in the market in conse-
quence of the absolute necessity for winding up the concern.

without further delay.

For names and further particulars, apply at the office of 122, Queen-street, Melbourne, or to FOWLER, RATHERFORD and Co., Ballarat or Sandhurst.

FRIDAY, 7th September.

Thoroughbred Gaudan Rams.

MESSRS. MACKNIGHT and IRVING have placed in the hands of Messrs. Cunningham and Macdonald, for sale by public auction, at the Store in Melbourne, on FRIDAY, 7th September next (the Friday before the Skipton Show).

42 4-tooth
—100
3—100

These 342 and 4 toath, being the first draft from the 1883 and 1884 seasons, at Dunstons.

The total number of ram lambs reared there is 349. Out of these, Mr. Jonathan Shaw has selected 33, as the best for the Salebans. The 100 n 4-toothed for sale, have all been selected by that gentleman as the best in quality of fleece and trueness of form, of the whole flock.

number. Three of them were used in the stud last season.

A fine descent of these sheep, without admixture of any other blood from the pure Spanish merino, imported by Captain Macarthur upwards of sixty years ago, is attested by the most unimpeachable documentary evidence.

Their wool is of the same texture as the Merino of Spain, which has raised the western world to the position of pre-eminence which they now hold. It may with safety be asserted, that the excellence of such flocks is due to the Spanish blood, and not to the quality of the grass which it possesses. The sheep of the Camden blood and of the Merino of Spain, which have been crossed with the wool of which realised the highest price at the March sale (see 14d) have been bred in-and-in to the Camden blood for several generations.

The rams will be on view at Moore, Cunningham and Macarthur's stores for a week or a fortnight previous to the day of sale. Every one is numbered. Intending purchasers will be glad to have opportunity of examining and identifying each individual animal.

The sale will be done *de bono, without reserve.*

For particulars, apply to CUNNINGHAM and MACAR-
THUR, Auctioneers.

BY VIRTUE of the Authority given by the Hon. the Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the **SHERIFF** will cause to be sold, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, **THIS DAY**, the 30th July, unless this writ be previously satisfied,

ALL the title, and interest of the defendant, Thomas Mitchell, of, and in the equity of redemption, in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, and in the City of New South Wales, containing a piece of land on the east side of the Rocky Point road, distant from F. Moore's south-western corner 12 chains 25 links, and bounded on the north by 12 chains 25 links; on the south by a line bearing east 13 chains 70 links; on the west by a line bearing east 15 chains 85 links to the swamp; on the east by the said swamp bearing easterly, and on the north by the said swamp 23 chains 41 links to the commencing point.

and containing 27 acres, more or less ; being portion
of land granted to James Beshag, by grant of 15th
November, 1862.

